

Brentwood Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(SAMUEL FRAZER, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., &c. Fellow of the
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH)

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

To the CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to submit my Fifteenth Annual Report on the Sanitary condition and administration of the District of Brentwood.

The Report being primarily intended for the information of the Local Government Board and County Council, the method of compilation will be found to be in accordance with the most recent instructions of the L.G.B., and the desired information is arranged under certain headings which were suggested in a memorandum on the preparation of Annual Reports.

The usual tables of statistical information, similar to those furnished in previous years, and a special report treating in detail of the inspections carried out under the Factory and Workshops Acts, will be found at the end of the Report. There will also be found embodied in the Report a summary of the work done by the Sanitary Inspector and a special table prepared in accordance with the instructions relating to the "Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910."

A. Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The Urban Authority was constituted in April, 1899, and the District consists of the Old Parish of Brentwood with an area of 460 acres. It is situated on an elevated

position on the 'main road between London and Colchester, six miles from Romford and eleven from Chelmsford, and is bounded by the Parishes of South Weald, Shenfield, and Great Warley. The parts of South Weald and Shenfield which immediately join Brentwood are of an Urban character, and for the purpose of drainage have been formed into a Special Drainage District and connected with the Brentwood System.

At the time of the formation of the Urban Authority, in 1899, it was contemplated to include in the District the thickly populated parts immediately adjoining Brentwood, but the scheme was not carried out, and the result was the present anomaly of having a town practically divided into two parts, one part being administered as an Urban Authority and the other half being controlled by two Rural Authorities situated six or seven miles away.

However, a Local Government Committee has recently been appointed by the Brentwood Council for the purpose of considering the question of extending the area of the Urban District, and in due course the County Council will, no doubt, hold an enquiry and decide upon the best means to alter and improve the present anomalous position.

The nature of the soil is for the most part clay, and as the town is situated on the edge of the London Basin, water appears as springs at some of the most elevated points.

A large number of the residents have their occupations in London, and the remainder are employed chiefly in the different places of business and workshops.

The principal industries are brewing, manufacture of agricultural implements, and brickmaking.

The surface water for the most part is discharged into a small brook running between Brentwood and the parishes of Shenfield and South Weald, which eventually empties into the Ingrebourne Brook. Some of the surface water, however, goes into the Sewerage System, and this fact has given rise to some anxiety lest the present sewers, in the near future, should

not be capable of taking the increase of water during a heavy rainfall. This matter, however, has not been lost sight of by the Council, who are giving it their consideration.

I am indebted to Mr. John Larkin, of Crown Villa, Brentwood, for the following data of rainfall during the last four years:—

For the year 1910	...	...	24.55	inches.
„ „ 1911	...	...	23.17	„
„ „ 1912	...	...	26.22	„
„ „ 1913	...	...	22.63	„

The expenditure of Poor Law Relief for the year was £655 2s. 2d.

There is no Institution in the District where gratuitous Medical relief can be obtained.

The following table shows the population and number of houses for the years 1901, 1911, and last year:—

	1901.	1911.	1913.
Population, including Institutions	4,932	6,923	7,025
„ „ excluding „	4,014	5,525	5,591
No. of houses, including Institutions	916	1,399	1,463
„ „ excluding „	913	1,391	1,455
Average number of persons per house,			
including Institutions	5.4	4.9	4.8
Average number of persons per house,			
in occupied dwellings, excluding			
Institutions	4.4	4.0	4.04

At present the houses may be classified as follows:—

		Houses.	Population.
Dwelling-houses occupied	...	1,384	5,591
Houses used as Shops, Offices, or			
Storerooms	...	51	
Houses unoccupied	...	20	
Institutions	...	8	1,434
		—	—
Total	...	1,463	7,025
		—	—

The population of the Institutions is made up as follows:—

Inmates. Indoor Staff. Total.

Hackney Branch Workhouse	...	540	37	577
Highwood Schools	...	296	81	377
St. Charles' Schools	...	200	29	229
Jewish Homes	...	40	6	46
Ursuline School	...	70	21	91
Grammar School	...	16	4	20
Convalescent Home	...	19	3	22
St. Helen's School	...	47	25	72
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Totals	...	1,228	206	1,434
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B. Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

1. *Water Supply.*—The town has a constant supply from the South Essex Waterworks Company, and there has been no complaints during the year.

In the case of eleven cottages which were previously supplied by six stand pipes, five of the stand pipes have been removed and the eleven houses have had the water laid on in-doors. The remaining stand pipe now supplies two other cottages.

One tank has been removed owing to having been placed in an undesirable position, and the water taken direct from the main, and four other tanks have been repaired.

Practically in all cases deriving the supply from the Waterworks Company, the water for drinking purposes is taken direct from the main.

Altogether there are nineteen houses in which the water is obtained from other sources than the Waterworks Company.

2. *Rivers and Streams.*—There are none in the District.

3. *Drainage and Sewerage.*—The works for the improvement of the Sewerage System and Sewage Disposal were formally opened by the County Medical Officer on October 24th, 1912. The whole system is controlled by a Joint Committee, consisting of nine members (six representing Brentwood and three representing Billericay Rural District Council), and is not under my supervision.

4. *Closet Accommodation.*—W.C.'s, with flushing apparatus, are supplied in the large majority of the houses in the District.

Excluding Institutions, there are 1,239 with proper flushing cisterns, and 359 are hand-flushed; that is 22 per cent. hand-flushed W.C.'s for the whole District.

Besides the hand-flushed closets which have been provided with flushing apparatus, eighteen other flushing cisterns have been repaired or renewed.

There have been also 56 new W.C. pans or traps put in, forty-five of which came under the provisions of the H.T.P. Act.

There are two privies and two pail closets in the District. One of the privies is connected with a manure pit and the other is situated in a large garden. Both are well over 100yds. from any dwelling-house, and are used only for the accommodation of occasional workmen.

5. *Scavenging.*—The present arrangements for removal of house refuse is working very satisfactorily.

A Contractor has engaged to remove the refuse once a week, and take it clear out of the District, finding his own dumping ground. The Council provide covered vans and disinfecting powder for sprinkling in the dust bins.

During the year seventy dust bins were provided. Twenty tons of house refuse have been removed outside the District every week.

6. *Sanitary Inspection of the District.*—The following table, prepared by the Inspector, gives the information required by the Local Government Board.

Summary of Work done through the Sanitary Inspector and under the H.W.C. Acts, in the Urban District of Brentwood, during the year ending December 31st, 1913:—

					TOTAL NUMBER FOR YEAR.
1.	Complaints received ..	...	...	...	30
	" groundless, deduct	...	...	...	7
2.	Nuisances detected without complaint ..	...	...	...	659
	" left over from past years ..	...	...	...	158

A. JAMES MEESON, *Sanitary Inspector,*

Mem. Inst., M. & Cy. E.,

M. R. San. Inst.

The majority of the nuisances are abated after the service of an informal report. If not abated, each case is brought before the Sanitary Committee for instructions, which usually are to serve formal notice. If the nuisance is not then abated, the Clerk is requested to write to the owner, agent, or tenant, as the case may be, and this almost invariably produces the desired result.

The Sanitary Committee report to the Council, who have always supported the action of the Committee.

During the year there were 30 complaints of nuisances received, seven of which were groundless, and a great many of the others were of a minor nature.

There were 659 nuisances detected during the year, and 158 remaining from the two previous years, making in all 817 nuisances to receive attention.

Of these, 589 have been abated, and the remaining 228 are being attended to.

The following table distinguishes those occurring under the H.T.P. Act from the general nuisances.

	<i>Nuisances.</i>	<i>Abated.</i>	<i>Unabated.</i>
Occuring under H.T.P. Act	... 440	257	183
General	... 377	332	45
Totals	... 817	589	228

Of the 440, 130 were from the previous year, and 11 belong to the year 1911.

Of the 377 general nuisances, 17 belonged to the previous year, eight of which were abated, leaving nine which are included in the 45 unabated.

There were three cases of animals being improperly kept, for which notices had to be served, and there were six other instances in which they were removed without notices. It was found necessary to serve notice in one instance for the abatement of smoke nuisance.

One hundred and two notices were served, involving 180 houses and premises, as follows:—

P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 23	...	1 notice for 2 houses or				
					premises.	
„	„	36	...	48	„	57
„	„	49	...	1	„	1
„	„	50	...	2	„	2
„	„	94	...	25	„	41
„	„	160(3)		3	„	4
H.T.P. Act, 1909, Sect. 15(3)		16			„	65
„	„	15(4)		1	„	2
„	„	17(4)		2	„	2
„	„	17(6)		1	„	2
Fact. and Workshop Act,						
1901, Sect. 2 to 9		2			„	2
			—		—	
Totals		102			180	
			—		—	

There were fifteen houses inspected in consequence of infectious diseases, 369 in the course of systematic inspection and complaints received, and 83 under the provisions of the H.T.P. Act, 1909.

Besides these inspections the Inspector made 1,119 revisits, making in all 1,571 inspections.

Twenty-seven yards have been paved or defective paving remedied, and it was necessary in one other case to take proceedings when a conviction was obtained.

7. Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations.—There are two Common Lodging Houses, nine Bakehouses (of which two are underground), seven Slaughterhouses, five Dairies and Milkshops, and 82 Factories, Workshops, and other Workplaces besides the Bakehouses.

All these have been periodically inspected and found satisfactory, with the exception of one Workplace in which case proceedings were taken and a conviction obtained.

A special report, in accordance with the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, will be found at the end of this report.

There are no cellar-dwellings, no offensive trades, and no cowsheds in the District.

8. *Schools.*—With regard to the Schools, the Sanitary arrangements and water supply are all satisfactory. The Medical inspection of school children is undertaken by School Medical Officers appointed by the County Council.

9. *Food.*—There are no Dairy Farms in the District, and the milk is supplied principally from the three Dairies which are regularly inspected. There has been no complaint of dirty milk, or of dirty or untidy milkmen.

No systematic inspection of foods exhibited for sale is made, but when slaughterhouses are visited, any carcases or parts thereof in the slaughterhouse, or in the shop, are cursorily examined. No unsound meat has been detected, nor has any complaint of such being sold been received. Cleaning up after slaughtering and prompt removal of offensive matters, are, on the whole, satisfactory.

Bakehouses are kept as clean as can be expected, considering that the ordinary oven, which is generally in use, necessitates stoking in the bakehouse. Whitewashing is regularly and satisfactorily done.

The provisions of the "Sale of Food and Drugs Act" are carried out by the County Council, whose Inspector is Mr. Arthur Horsnell. The samples of food-stuff taken in Brentwood during the year were as follows:—

Formal Samples—

Milk,	34	...	Genuine,	31	...	Adulterated,	3
Butter,	6	...	„	6	...	„	0

Informal Samples—

Milk, 2. One adulterated, followed by formal sample: Correct.

Butter, 2. One adulterated, followed by formal sample: Correct.

Prosecutions—

Milk, 10% deficient in Fat: Conviction.

„ 8% added water: „

„ 10% „ „

10. *Housing.*—The housing of the people on the whole is in a satisfactory condition, but there is still some demand for cottages at a rent of from five to six shillings a week. There were eight complaints of overcrowding, seven of which were unfounded and the remaining case remedied.

The number of houses, average number of persons per house, Institutions, &c., have been given under "Population."

Generally speaking, there is a sufficiency of open space about the houses, and the general sanitary condition of the surroundings fairly satisfactory.

Twenty houses were found to be in a dirty condition, eighteen of which were detected during inspection under the provisions of the H.T.P. Act, and two by complaint.

There were four new buildings erected, namely: One Private Dwelling-house, one Public House, one Infant School, and a Cinematograph Hall.

One Public House was demolished, 3 Dwelling-houses altered to form one large house, and additions have been made to three Public Buildings.

The following table is prepared in accordance with the instructions relating to the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910:—

1. Number of houses inspected	...	...	83
2. Number of inspections made	...	...	415
3. Houses represented as unfit for habitation		...	0
4. Closing Orders made	...	...	0
5. Closing Orders become operative	...	...	2
6. Defects remedied without Closing Order		...	195
7. Defects remedied after Closing Order	...	...	9
8. Closing Order determined	...	...	2
9. Orders to execute work under Section 15		...	16
10. Work done under Section 15	...	...	65

C. Sanitary Administration of the District.

The Urban District Council consists of twelve members, with J. J. Crowe, Esq., as Chairman, in which capacity Mr. Crowe has acted ever since the formation of the Urban Authority, fifteen years ago. The Council meets on the first Wednesday of each month, and there are several Committees dealing with the Public Health matters, but the principal Committee for consideration of Sanitary matters is the Sanitary and Plans Committee, which meets on the Monday immediately preceding the Council Meeting. The Committees' reports are presented at the next meeting of the Council. The Sanitary Officials are the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Meeson) who also acts as Surveyor. The Inspector has just now a qualified temporary Assistant (Miss Card, Assoc. R. San. Inst.), rendered necessary by his duties being continuously increased. The inspections necessary under the Housing Acts, Dairies and Cowsheds Order, the Tuberculosis and other Orders, as well as the disinfections after infectious diseases, are most assiduously carried out. The inspections of nuisances take a good deal of time, but more time is taken up for re-visits to see that the nuisances are satisfactorily abated.

There is no hospital in the District, but there is an arrangement with the Billericay Rural authority whereby infectious cases are removed to the Isolation Hospital at Billericay. The alteration of this arrangement was, I believe, contemplated by both Councils, with the object of enlarging the present hospital and making it generally more suitable for the requirements of both Districts but the whole question has been postponed until after the enquiry respecting the proposed extension of the Urban District.

The following is the number of infectious cases which were removed to hospital during the last ten years:—

For the year	1904	...	...	22	cases.
„	1905	...	...	17	„
„	1906	...	...	19	„
„	1907	...	...	10	„

For the year 1908	..	..	33	cases.
"	1909	...	47	"
"	1910	...	16	"
"	1911	...	8	"
"	1912	...	8	"
"	1913	...	4	"
For ten years				184

Average for one year, 18·4.

No provision has been made for patients suffering from Tuberculosis, but this point is dealt with by the County Council.

There are no Local Acts relating to sanitary matters.

The Adopted Acts are:—

- The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.
- The Infectious Diseases (Prevention of) Act, 1889.
- The Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890.
- The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
- Part III., The Housing and Working Classes Act.
- Sect. 13 of the Local Government Act, 1894.

The Bye-laws are:—

1. Keeping of Animals, Removal of House Refuse, &c.
2. Lodging-houses.
3. New Streets and Buildings.
4. Slaughter-houses.
5. Regulations under Dairies and Cowsheds Order.

D. Prevalence and Control over Acute Infectious Diseases.

Of the ordinary notifiable diseases (not including Phthisis) only eleven cases have been reported.

This is the smallest number of cases of infectious diseases notified in any one year since the formation of the Urban District, and is much below the average for ten years.

The numbers for the last ten years were as follows:—

For the year	1904	...	...	39	cases.
"	1905	...	...	28	"
"	1906	...	...	58	"
"	1907	...	...	17	"
"	1908	...	...	54	"
"	1909	...	...	87	"
"	1910	...	...	20	"
"	1911	...	...	14	"
"	1912	...	...	14	"
"	1913	...	...	11	"

Average for ten years, 34.

Of the eleven cases notified, two were Scarlet Fever, four Erysipelas, and five Diphtheria.

The two cases of Scarlet Fever and two of the Diphtheria cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, the others being treated in their own homes.

When a case is notified the house is visited immediately, and in case the patient is removed to hospital the premises are at once cleansed and disinfected. Should the case remain under treatment at home, the premises are disinfected on notification from the Medical Attendant of the patient's convalescence.

Disinfection of houses is carried out by means of a spray apparatus and Alformint lamps, whilst infected articles are subjected to disinfection by means of Thresh's Portable Disinfector.

Antitoxin is supplied free by the Council, in cases of Diphtheria, on application by the Medical Attendant.

There were fifteen houses and premises disinfected in consequence of infectious diseases, and there were 328 articles disinfected by means of the portable disinfecter. Of these 328 articles, 183 belonged to the neighbouring Rural Districts.

The arrangement about School closure in this County is that the School Medical Officer closes the Schools for non-notifiable infectious diseases, and the Sanitary Authority for the notifiable ones.

E. Prevalence and Control of Tuberculosis.

During the year there were four cases of Phthisis notified three of them being treated at their own homes, and one is an out-patient at a hospital in London.

There is no hospital or other provision made in the District for Phthisis cases. As already stated the matter is dealt with by the County Council.

F. Investigation of other Diseases.

There has been no case of food-poisoning, neither has there been an excessive prevalence of any particular disease. In fact, on the whole, the year has been a most favourable one.

G. Means for preventing Mortality in Childbirth and in Infancy.

The provisions of the Midwives Act are carried out by the County Council. On the whole, lying-in women are well attended, and, as after birth the great majority of mothers suckle their infants, the infant mortality is low.

The Notification of Births Act has not been adopted, and no health visitors are employed.

H. Vital Statistics of the District.

Birth Rate.—The number of births was 120—64 boys and 56 girls—giving a birth rate of 17 per 1,000 of the estimated gross population. The average birth rate for the last five years was 16.1.

General Death Rate.—Sixty-seven deaths were registered in the District during the year, of which seventeen were persons not belonging to the District. There were, however, seventeen deaths of persons belonging to the District but who died outside it. Sixty-seven is therefore the correct number for statistical purposes, and is equivalent to a death rate of 9.5 per 1,000 persons living.

It is important to notice that in estimating the birth and death rates, I have included the whole population, but if the number of inmates of the different Institutions is deducted, then the nett population would be 5,591, making

a nett birth rate of 21.4 and a nett death rate of 11.9 per 1,000.

Zymotic Death Rate.—A death from Whooping Cough was the only one from the seven principal specific febrile or zymotic diseases, and is equivalent to a zymotic death rate of .15 per 1,000 of the whole population.

This rate for each year during the last five years was as follows:—

For the year	1909	...	...	.98
„	1910	...	...	.12
„	1911	...	...	.86
„	1912	...	...	Nil
„	1913	...	...	.15

Average for five years, .42.

Infantile Mortality.—Six children under one year of age died during the year, and as 120 births were registered the Infant Mortality was at the rate of 50 per 1,000 births. The average for the last five years was 59. Half the number died before attaining the age of two weeks, and the other three died between one and three months.

Doubtless, death in all these cases was due to debility from birth, proving that antenatal conditions were the chief factors in the early mortality.

There were two Inquests during the year; one, "Accidental burning," and the other "Cardiac rupture."

Finally, I have to thank Mr. Meeson for his assistance at all times, and especially in the preparation of this report, and you, gentlemen, the Chairman and Members of the Council, for the courtesy which I invariably receive from you in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

SAMUEL FRAZER,

Medical Officer of Health,

U.D.C., Brentwood.

February, 1914.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1913 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

BRENTWOOD URBAN DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Number.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908.	7,747	130	130	16.7	51	6.5	0	10	8	61.5	61	7.8
1909.	8,095	123	123	14	78	9.6	12	7	10	81.3	73	9.6
1910.	8,105	135	135	16.6	72	8.8	12	13	6	44.4	73	9
1911.	6,923	115	117	16.9	60	8.6	10	19	13	111	69	9.96
1912.	6,939	106	113	16.2	37	5.3	9	15	1	8.7	43	6.18
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1913.	7,025	117	120	17	67	9.5	17	17	6	50	67	9.5

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 460.

Total population at all ages, 6,923

Number of inhabited houses, 1,399

Average number of persons per house, 4.9

At Census of 1911.

TABLE II.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1913.
IN THE BRENTWOOD URBAN DISTRICT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED,						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.					
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	65 and upwards.	65 and upwards.	65 and upwards.	Total cases referred to Hospital.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	5	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Continued Fever	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Chicken-Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	15	...	2	4	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	4

ISOLATION HOSPITAL AT BILLERICAY BELONGING TO BILLERICAY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL,

TABLE III.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING 1913 IN THE
BRENTWOOD URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT								TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESI- DENTS" OR "NON-RESI- DENTS" IN PUBLIC INSTI- TUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT	
		All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.		
All Causes	Certified (c)	64	6	..	2	1	3	8	13	31	13
	Uncertified	3	1		2	1
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Men- ingitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other tuberculous Dis- eases	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cancer, Malignant Disease	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Meningitis	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	8	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..
Bronchitis	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhilitis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents and Diseases of Preg- nancy and Parturi- tion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, includ- Premature Birth	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, exclud- ing Suicide	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Suicides	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Defined Diseases	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	7
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	..	13	..	..	..	..	1	1	11	8
Totals		67	6	..	2	1	3	9	13	33	14

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1913.—BRENTWOOD URBAN DISTRICT.
NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	{ Certified Uncertified	3	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	6
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diarrhoea, all forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wasting Diseases.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Premature Birth	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Congenital Defects	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Want of Breast-milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases.	Starvation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes.	Tuberculous Peritonitis; Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes.	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Suffocation, overlaying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes		1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Totals		3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6

Nett Births in the year, legitimate, 116; illegitimate, 4.

Nett Deaths in the year, legitimate Infants, 5; illegitimate, 1.

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for the year 1913, for the Urban District of Brentwood, Essex, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries) ..	28	1	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..	146	3	1
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ..	13		
Total ..	187	4	1

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ..	3	3		
Want of Ventilation ..				
Other Nuisances ..	9	8		1
Sanitary Accommodation defective ..	5	5		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :</i>				
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakeries (ss. 97 to 101). ..	5	5		
Total ..	22	21		1

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS.		
	Lists received from Employers once in the year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c. ..			
Brush making ..			
Total ..			

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
There are fourteen Factories of which one is a Laundry	14
Nine Bakehouses, two of which are underground	9
Fifty-five Workshops and thirteen Work-places, none of which have forty employees	68
Total number of workshops on Register ..	91

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS.	NUMBER.
Underground Bakehouses (s. 100) :—	
In use at end of the year	2

S. FRAZER,

February 16th, 1914.

Medical Officer of Health.

